LOYAL WOMAN'S WORK

The Household, Conversation Club,

The Rappy Remebold.

Puzzles, etc.

DIAMOND LACE CEOCHET. Happy Rousemond: I send my sister soldiers' Wives a beautiful lace pattern.

Make a class of 35 s itches. Knit in 6th stitch back; chain 3, knit in 3d stitch; chain 8, knit in 3d sitteh, and so on until you have to loops; turn; chain 6, kent in last fastened stitch or joint, chain 6, Emit in d joint; chain 6, knit in 6th joint; chain 6, knit in th joint; chain 6, knit 6 bars in 9th joint; turn; chain knit over Sa bar; clain S, knat over 6th bar; chain 8, knit in middle of chain, made of 6 stitches; chain 5, knit over end of chain; chain 3, and so on to the end; turn; chain 4, knit in 1st (or last) joint; chain 8, Enit in 2d joint; chain 6, Enit in 4th joint; chain 6, knit in oth joint; bar 6 in 7th joint, knit in 8th joint; chain 6; bar 6 in loth joint; turn; chain 4, knit over 3d bar; chain 3, knit over 6th bar; chain 8, and so on to end : turn ; chain 4, knut in 1st joint; chain 6, knet in 3d joint; chain 6, knit in 5th joint; her 6 in 6th joint; knil in 7th joint; har 6 in 8th joint; knit in 5th joint; chain 6; bar 6 in 11th joint, burn; chain 4, kmit over 3d bar; chain 3, and so on o the end; turn; chain 4, knit to 1st joint; chain , knit in 2d joint; chain 6, knit in 4th joint; bar in 5th joint; knit in 6th joint; but 6 in 7th joint knit in Sin joint; bar 6th in 9th joint; knit in 10th joint; chain 6; bar 6 in 13th joint; turn; chain 4; knit over 3d bar; chain S, knit over 6th bar, and so on to end: turn ; chain \$, knit in Ist joint ; chain 6 knit in 3d joint; chain 6, knit in 5th joint; bar 6 in 6th joint; kuit in 7th joint; bar 6 in 8th joint; kuit in 9th joint; chain 6, knit in 11th joint; bar 6 in next to last loop; turn ; chain 4, knit over 5d bar; chain and so on to end : turn ; chain 4, knut in 1st joint chain 8, knit in 2d joint; chain 6, knit in 4th joint chain 6, knit in 6th joint; bar 6 in 7th joint; knit in 8th joint, chain 6; knit in 10th joint, but 6 in next to Inst loop; Iurn; chain 4, knit over 3d bar; chain 3, and so on to end; turn; chain 4, kuit in 1st joint; chain 6, knit in 3d joint; chain 6, knit in 5th joint; chain 6, kuit in 7th joint; chain 6, kuit in 5th joint;

Biacy, Columbus, O. GELATINE JULLY.

insertion. The smooth side is the right side. Num-

bar 6 in react to last loop; torn; chain 4, knit over

Ed bar; chain E, and so on to end; turn; chain 4,

knit in fire joint; chain 8, knit in 2d joint; chain 6

kuit in 4th joint; chain 6, knit in 6th joint; bur 6

HATTY HOUSEHOLD; I wish some one would kindly send me a good recipe with directions for making geintine jelly .- S. A. P., Iuka, Kan, HAPPY Horsemond: A hundsome cushion for a dresser can be made by taking a piece of muslin sis inches square, sew it all but one side, then fill it with cotton, then finish that side; take yellow satin and our two pieces the size of the muslin, or a trifle larger would be better, place them over the cushion, one on each skie, and whip the edges together real nicely , take silk lace (cream) and sew around where the saim is joined; on one corner sew a piece of brown sidio and embeoider or paint a bunch of daisies on it. Mine are painted, and thay are levely. -Ella Hali, Murphysoury, Ili,

Editor's Clint, Will E. S. Bowman, Hagerstown, Md., kindly send the answer to his enigma for the Editor's use before it is printed.

Many members of the Conversation Club are given from home spending the warm months Thanks, "Minnie," for the pretty letter from "the

In reply to Mr. Ed Rynearson's letter will say that questions are not put in the Curious Corner or Brain Rackers unless the answers are sent. The Conversation Club is open to queries of any kind, if the writer will state that questions are asked for Root and Harry Fox neglected to send an-

gween to puzzles.

Muscotte, in looking over some old magazines the other day, became interested in an article entitled "Condestine Courtsups," and thought ex-tracts from it might interest FHE TRIBUNE triends, especially members of the C. C. "Whatever you may read a romanees about the success and impplaces of secret love, rest assured that the result of such courtships in real life is very uncertain and too commonly dishonorable. However pure and sincere the feelings of either party may be, the conceanment implies a doubt of the integrity of one of the parties. Either the man is ashamed of the woman, or the woman is ashoned of the man, or some body toterested is a shamed of one or the other of them, or they design to deceive a confiding recent or grandian; but look at it in any way or the proceeding is disregulable,

that a commentation occurs that a mutual affection is formed, which, without any reasonable muse, is opposed by the purents, and which cannot be abrogated without violence to the feerings, or it may be arged that love is not to be exercence by mere argument or persuasion. randy lappons, however, that parents are instiand of their children than that of an anxious desize for their present and future happiness; and it must be minuted that they are more likely to be better the to judge the probable results of any act time you head mexperience can possibly be. It everything for what is called "love," but the adtribulation and enthusiasm which attaches to such accused will be brief and transpent; the remittee of life will gather around, and soon prove that refleclow-and judgment should be exercised, and advice instruct so, in idlates of the heart, from the importhat his more which they exert over the future to the state and tire parties concerned.

Bosons being morally wrong and unjustifiable. respect to the termines, is injurious to present prospecis and character. The young woman comprothe last a polation, for people will talk, seaniniwill originate, and society is prone to be cen-The man, too, if not restrained by some party of principle, is ever ready to regard the commer with suspicion. He inturally thinks that a good decrives her parent she will decrive others. girls, lave a care that, in aftemping to decrive miliers. you are not yourselves deserved

Principle the Cab.-1. Write briefly, 2. Write only to our side of the paper. S. Write to the point, & Sould attack are sould puzzies for use of Editor. Each were the manager those writing the best letterssix is, composition, spelling, penumuship and gencrai merri considered-will be named at the head of the common on the Bonor Roll, First honor will insteads all of these requirements. Second honor include a deficiency in some one point. No williers will be named. HONOR BOLL-BEST LETTERS.

First Honor-Etta Richardson, Westland, Iowa. become Bonor-Ernest E. Laucoin, Hingham,

SEARCHERS AND SOLVERS. Bari H. Brown, Sedalia, Mo., 9; John Hoskins, jr., Priishard, Id., I; Edrest E. Lincoln, Hingham,

Mary D. Petty, North Dorsel, Vt., 14; E. Minn, O. o. X.Y. Z. Crosscoton, Minn, Liardin, Chrys., Ark., 1; Jennie White, schools, Pa., 5; Estella Gray, Pipestone County, L. Ager, Swampscott, Mass. 8; Lillie Salber, Vintarr. Joyce, L. 11TH WISCONSIN, WAKE UP.

DEAR TRIBENE: My papa, B J. Warren, Co. B. Hith Wis., has written twice to your most valuable paper, of which he is a reader and subscriber, to know if all the boys of his company are dead and gone. Why don't some of them let us hear from om through the suidier's friend, THE NATIONAL TRIBUSE? Boys, wake up; come out and let Si Kiege know there was a noble 11th Wis. - Mabei J. Warren, Allnon, Iowa.

THE USE OF TOBACCO A SIN. FEDERAL OF THE C. C. To sustain my proposition I subnett the following: Every one must admit that a traffic as immense and a use as great as that of tobacco must and slows invoive moral character, and betwee timi it is a good or an evil liabil, a virtue

If a virtue, it would be advocated and encouraged; the children should be taught to use it; parents, Bilnisters of the Gospel and Sabbath-school teachors should instruct all to smoke, chew and snuff tobacco. If a vice, it should be shunned and condemned by all everywhere.

No one can say that there is anything clean in the common use of tehneco, nor that there is in its time any clement of excellence, nor any trait of Christian character, nor any fruit of the Roly Spirit. But all must concede that at least it is a fifthy and degrading habit, a mark of uncleanness, a fit charneteristic of a sinner, a hurriful just of the flesh, de grading, downward. Any person given to this disgusting practice becomes more or less callous to all. the pure, four sensibilities of his nature, and hence

often violates wholesome rules of propriety. No matter who uses it, whether the vilest and most degraded person or professor of religion, Minister of the Grape). Prince, President or King, the result is always the same in each and every case, and nothing can change it. I wonder why and how any bumum being can consent to sell himself to inmysterious as sin. Is it not an inexcusable insuit | town, Md. to breathe its offensive eximistions in the presence of ladies? I do not see how any Minister of Christ or professor of religion can use tobacco without hindering his own piety and usefulness as a pattern of righteousees, parity and correct morals. Think you Christ, Pani, Peter or John were or would be

tobacco users? Or that there will be tobacco smokers in the Reavenly Eingdom? I regard the common use of tolence not simply a bad habit, but a sin, and one of the most odie committed in the human race. And not only a sin per se, but that its inherent polson excites nervous britability and unnatural craving, injures the health, stiffer the physical and moral sensibilities quenches the spirit, prepares the way and leads to numerous other kindred sinful indulgences. Again,

it is expensive. What a frightful waste of money In conclusion, I would most kindly and carnestly advise and entreat every one, old and young, is bondage to this vile passion to break every yoke and chain of slavery to sin and Satan, and secure r sure title to an inheritance among the sanctified in

the everiasting Kingdom of God, - John T. Pickens, Poetry, Kaufman Co., Tex.

ALPHABETICAL BATTLE LIST. DEAR C. C.: I would like to recommend to the

friends of the Club, through the columns of the dear old TRIBUNE, Mr. Ed. Rynearson's Alphabetical List of the Batties of the Rebellion. It is all he represents it to be, and is invaluable as a reference book. It is something everyone should possess who is attending school or thinks of so doing .-Etta Richardson, Westland, Ind.

John Hoskins, ir., Pittsfield, Ill., asks the followor questions of the C. C. for his own information What is meant by saying "Ciny was in the succession"? Who were the "Silver Grays"? Who were the "Free E. Reynolds Lerch, Eria, Pa., would like some nember of the Club to send him the words of the

CLUB WHISPERS.

ongs, "Only a Pausy Blossom" and "Sweet If Audrie L. Wright will write to M. Lou Walker, Parkwood. Pa., she will receive the answer to Gypsy's Warning. Sarah T. J. Ryan, Mansfield, O., asks some one n the C, C, to write her upon what day of the week

he 22d day of December came in 1842.

Miss Georgia B. Haner, Waverly, Iowa, requests . B. Hayden, Hardin, Mo., to give his full name butions, as their initials are the same. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE PLEDGE. Believing that loyalty to the Union is fidelity to the cuse of liberty, equal rights and the elevation of manud, we do solomnly pledge ourselves to sacredly quard our free institutions and disseminate a knowledge of

their great underlying principles in the communities in which we live. And that in all times of perd we cill stand by our country and her flag, if need be We, the children of a veteran soldier, a member f Co. F, 5th lows Cav., sign with pleasure THE RIBUNE Pledge,-Mary Saiher, Lillie Salher and Scorge Salker, Vinton, Iown. George Harrison, son of a veteran, Cleveland, O.;

Hattie May and Clara May, soldier's daughters, Dayton, O.; George B. Wood, Michigan veteran's dest son, and little brothers, Chrence and Jimmie Wood, Detroit, Mich. TRIBUNK EXCHANGE-WANTED. "Package of Old Letters" for the song "Sister

Mary,"-M. Lou Walker, Parkwood, Pa. A micrograph and 100 pictures, a 96 hole lastmonica, 12 comic siog and March number of the Book Buyer, all in good condition, for a lib cornet in good condition.

—J. Wright Potts, Tipton Ind. Letters with young ladies.—F. O. Erown, New Hartford, Ill. Postni card autographs.—E. Reynolds Lerch, Erie, Music: McNally's "Row of Flats" for the Mocking bard."-John Hoskins, jr., Phisfield, Iti,

Song containing this line, "Then forward, boys," n 7th joint; knit in 6th joint; chain 6; bar 6 in 10th etc., for a book containing 180 songs; also, letters -C. F. Ray, Enton Rapids, Mich. "Papa's Pic-ture," "In the Locket Mother Wore," "That Little Green Leaf in the Bible," for "Good-by, Nora, olot; turn; chain 4, and so on. We now have a part of the second scaling. Add another row of diamonds for wide lace, or leave off the joint for Darling," and "Daisy Dean,"-Lizzie Coolman ber 80 linen is nice for this lace.—Alice Addington Pern, Ind. "The Dying Soldier Boy" and " Flower from Mother's Grave " for "The Prettien Song of All " and "The Home of My Boyhood." Frank E. Balteiger, Greenville, Pa. "Write Me a "Whisper Softly, Mother's etter from Home," and "See that My Grave is Kept Green, or "My Photograph."-E. L. Williams, Alton, Ind. The Carlous Corner.

[Answers to questions will not be published witha two or three weeks after questions appear. So I will have a chance to send replies, and receive notable mention with number answered. The line at which ships change their time has either latitude nor longitude. Eithu Burritt was the learned blacksmith.

Abraham Lincoln issued the first proclamation of thankagiving. The importation of slaves was prohibited in the nited States in 1808. The first Steamer to cross the Atlantic was the nah, May 24, 1819, in 25 days. The first theater was built in America in 1752 at In 1457 the first book was printed with a date. hate paper was first made in England in 1690.

ration of Independenc, and when did he die!- in that form known as a "long clay," and taken Chrence Dupree, Bloomfield, lowa. 2. What battle between the Spanish and Nethernds was fought on the ice, the combatants wear-. What was Napoleon's greatest victory?-Don

Hughes, Findiny, O.

 Who was St. Nicholas, and when did he live? 5. Wind was the "Round Table," and how many eats were around it? . 6. What were the Pillars of Hercules?

7. What is the "Doubting Castie," and who were confined in it? 8. Who is sometimes called the "Prince of Darkness?"-Clarence Wood, Philadelphia, Pa. BIBLE BRIGADE.

The Mercy Seat was the lid of the Ark of the Covenant. It is mentioned in 1st Chronicles, 28, 11. The Captains for every month are mentioned ist Chronicle, 27th Chapter. "Mountains of brass" are spoken of in Zec., 6th The first Bible was printed with a date in 1462 by

Joab "shed the blood of war in peace," (1st Kings, 2:5.) The seventh chapter of Ezra, verse 21, contains all of the letters of the alphabet. The eighth verse of the Hild Psalm is the middle verse of the Bible.

1. What man beside Adam had no father?-John What Prophet prayed that dew might fall upon the fleece of wood only, and that it might be dry upon the earth?—Dora B. Perkins. What woman as recorded in the Bible had the most husbands?-Edwin Hayford, Wrightstown,

4. In what verse in the Bible are five different gates mentioned? Give name of each gate. Whose bones were buried under a tree! 6, Of whom was it said, "A Prince and a great man line fallen this day in Israel"? What King had a grandson who was lame in his fect? Who was his father?-C. F. Engle. Millin, O.

BRAIN-RACKERS

TTo Contenutrons: In sending answers name No. of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNK in which the puzzle is found. Answers of guessers may be forwarded within a week after receiving this TRIBUNE. Do not make numerical enigmas of your own names. Answers must accompany all puzzies forwarded.] ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN TRIBUNE JULY 22. Conundrums and Riddles:

1. Because there was a "heavy swell" on the beach, 2, Bark, 3, Horseshoe nail. Three Old Riddles: 1. A chimney. 2. A black face. 8. A black man

with a kettle on his head riding horseback. Word Square:

An Interesting Relie: Liberty Bell.

1. Astronomers. 2. Parishioners, 3. Revolution. 4. Presbyterian, 5, Parliament, Cross-word Enigma: James A. Garfield, Historic Enigma: First Battle of Bull Run. Mathematical Pozzle:

> SIX-IX-XL IX X L B I X XL-XIX-IX LXXX X I I-12 23456789

A Noted General: Phil Sheridan. A Noted Character: Washington, CONUNDRUMS-NEW AND OLD.

1. How many soft-boiled eggs could the giant Goish cat upon an empty stomach? 2. Which is the proper newspaper for invalids?-Edson D. Kelsey. 3. What makes a chicken cross the street? 4. Why does a milier wear a white but "-Hattie May. 5. What tables may be easily swallowed?-Minnie Lane, Douglass, Kans. WHAT IS THE WORD?

A word of nine letters is brought into existence by taking away its head. Guess it, A half a score, nor less, nor more Most valuant men of letters, The perfect type of manhood ripe-

The world ne'er saw their betters-A city led, and plainly said Our stubborn strength is great;" Yet man by man the total van Could number only eight, But in the strife of human life Will conquer soon or late.

ANNA'S ENIGMA. What is the longest and yet the shortest thing in the world; the swiftest, and yet the slowest; most divisible and the most extended; the least valued and most regretted; without which nothing can be done; which devours everything, however small, and yet gives life and spirits to every object, however great?—Anna G. Harrison, Omaha, Neb.

A WOED EXAMPLE. There is a certain word of four letters. Multiply its fourth component by 2, and it will give its first letter; divide its first by 20, and it will give its third letter; divide its third by 50, and it will give its seeand letter; lastly, multiply the third by 10, and it dulge in and be guilty of so fool an act. It is as | will give its fourth letter. Jo Haygan, German-

A RELIGIOUS CHARACTER. I am composed of 6 letters. My I is in Lou, but not in Sue; 2 is to butter, but not in cream; 3 is in try, but not in fail; 4 is in his, but not in its; 5 is in hers, but not in his; 6 is in rye, but not in outs. My whole was a religious character.-Harl H. Brown, Sedalia, Mo.

THYMING CHARADE. To the South wind's gentle whisper When It mourns the violet's death, Add the cost which bids defiance To the North wind's icy breath.

The two amount to nothing. There is no weight or worth To this poor thing that stands alone, Most uscless of the earth.

Yet in the right place put it, And, wonderous to own, The one that stands beside it To tenfold strength has grown.
-Member of C. C.

APPLE PUZZLE. Three boys met a servant-maid carrying apples to the market. The first boy took half she had, but returned to her 10; the second took onethird, but returned two, and the third took away half of those she had left, but returned her one. first?-E. Reynolds Lerch, Erie, Pa.

AN ENGLISH AUTHOR. I am composed of 14 letters. My 8, 9, 10, 11 is a boy's nickname; 4, 3, 11, 6 is a farming tool; IR. 12, 3, 4 is not far: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 14 is a boy's name; 14, 6, 3 is a body of water. My whole is the name of an English novelist .-R. R. Coryell, Newman, Ill.

President Cleveland's Grammar.

To THE EDITOR: One would naturally look for good or at least tolerable grammar in the executive orders of the President of the United States. The dignity of the American Republic would seem to involve that in all Government papers the English language should be used

However, President Cleveland, in a recent executive order forbidding Federal officers from taking part in political conventions, makes a clumsy grammatical blunder in the first line! It is a blunder, to be sure, that is considerably made by the generality of scribblers, for the principle in grammar involved seems to be little understood by them, but it is nevertheless a very important rule, and one which the President of the United States should not ignore in official language.

The President says: "I deem this a proper time to especially warn all subordinates," etc. Why especially in this sentence anyhow? What does this adverb qualify? And does he not that "the infinitive particle to should not be separated from the verb in the infinitive mood of which it is the sign "?

"An adverb should never follow immediately the infinitive particle to"; see Wells's, Davis's, Perley's, Kennion's, Parkhurst's and numerous other old grammars. This rule is as old as the hills, yet President Cleveland violates it in every official paper.-RED DIAMOND.

Comfort to Toborco Smekers.

[Macmillan's Magazine.] Probably men of sedentary habits who smoke much are very moderate drinkers. He who takes tobacco because he likes the flavor, and finds the use refreshing and soothing, is not likely to take wine or other strong drinks in any quantity. I do not mean that he will not consume them together; that no man capable of appreciating either will ever do. How and soever be the errors we have fallen into, at least we no longer share Mme. Purganti's confusion of mistaking tobacco for a "concomitant of claret." But the virtue of each-I am not thinking of those who use them merely from habit, or because others do, or for a purely sensual pleasure—the virtue of each is, I fancy, a little marred by an adherence to both. And where the question is not one of virtue, but of sheer fancy or gratification of the appetite, even he who can afford to indulge those delights will be wise to make a choice. At the time I speak of there was not much smoking. Cigars were not much in fashion; the pestilent heresy of the cigarette was not yet dreamed 1. Who was the last surviving signer of the Decia- of; the sober pipe was mostly used, generally sedately after work was over, as a wholesome aid to reflection. No doubt there were exceptions, men who fuddled themselves over pipes and spirits, or beer; but broadly speaking the use of tobacco then was the exception rather than the rule, certainly among the upper classes of society, and both stomach and brain were thus better able to support the tax laid

Jenner.

[All the Year Round.] Although Jenner was 49 years old before he made vaccination known to the world, the subject had attracted his attention when only a conthful apprentice to a country surgeon. He was convinced that the current methods of treating cowpox and smailpox were capable of improvement, and he set himself to study the nature of the disease. But for many years after his opinions were made known to the medical faculty they were contemptuously scouted. He had first of all to prove, contrary to the prevalent belief, that what was called cowpox was not a certain preventive of smallpox. Then he had to trace out the nature of the difference in the diseases to which cows are subject, and to ascertain which of them possessed the protective virtue against smallpox. After repeated failures he made the grand discovery that it is "only in a certain condition of the pustule that the virus is capable of imparting its protective power to the human constitution." It was on the 14th of May, 1796, that he first put his theory to the test by transferring cowpox by inoculation from one human being to the other. It was two years later, however, before his famous "Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ' was published. Henry Clive was the first London doctor to put the thing to the test, and he is credited with performing the first successful vaccination in London. Other cases followed, and Lady Frances Morgan (afterward Lady Ducie) was the first lady of rank to have a child vaccinated.

An Overworked Pastor.

[Estelline Bell.] A man arrived in a Dakota town, on the Missouri River, in an early day, and soon found an old friend who had come out as a Methodist

minister. "Do you find the labors hard?" he asked of

the reverend gentlemen. "Yes; quite so."

"You look overworked." "I am." "I suppose in a new country where churches are very scattering you find it much harder to

keep up the work?" "Y-e-e-e-s, I suppose I do." "You certainly try to do too much, You should not overwork yourself in this way. Why don't you apply for another man on your

charge?" "Well, you see, the church work isn't so heavy, after all, and I suppose that could hardly be said to be wearing me out. The fact is, the boys noticed I had some leisure time, and they put me in as Chairman of the Vigilance Committee. Times are flush now, and it keeps us humming around pretty lively. You'll just excuse me a few minutes, as I have an appointment new to look after one of my flock

horses." THE QUESTION SQUAD.

Comrades' Queries and Replies-Odds and Ends of Information. F. C. Mallory, No. 639 Bay street, St. Paul, Minn, roll Co., Ill., would like the address of any member of Co. A, 3d N. Y., who knew of her husband being sick at Raleigh, N. C., in July and August, 1865.— Ira W. Fuller, Flushing, Mich., wants the address Cav. John Willoughby, Cross Roads, Johnson County, Ill., wants the addresses of Lieut, W. H. Gibson, Sergeant; John Allen and C. A. Martin, all of Co. M. 13th Ill. Cav. -- Wm. H. Bushell, Telluride, Colo., desires the address of any officer or Tiffin, O., would like the address of Joseph Wendling, Co. D. 15th Pa .- James Sleeth, Farlington. Kan., wants the name and address of the Surgeon in charge of Grapevine Point, New Haven, Conn., in December, 1864.-Robt. S. Brown, Box 20, Lebanon, Mo., would like to hear from any member of Co. G. 8th Mo. Cav.—John C. Fiest, Columbus Grove, O., wishes the addresses Alonzo Dickinson, Co. C, 23d Mich.; Geo. W. Allen, Co. E, 23d Mich., or any of the comrades who were detailed at Maj.-Gen. Schofield's headquarters while at Washington, D. C., in the Winter of 1865 .- H. C. Baker, Missouri Valley, Iowa, wants the address of any member of Co. I, 5th Pa. Cav.—Mrs. Lucy E. Wood, Kelioggsville, O., wants the address of J. A. Capen, Co. B. 7th Kan. Cav., who wrote a recent article in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE on Gen. A. J. Smith's fight from Pontotoe to Tupelo.-Win. Bennett, Jobes, Iowa, wishes the addresses of the Captain or any of the members of Co. L. 9th N. Y. H. A. — A. B. Horton, Medina, O., would like the addresses of Capt. Nelson H. Ciaffin, First Lieut, Chas. H. Dye, Second Lieut, Oils J. Fenton, and Serg't Daniel W. Mendenhall, all of Co. D. 12th Mich.—Edward C. Ven-num, Atlantic, Iowa, desires to know the whereabouts of his brother, John C. Vennum, 75th Ill.-Wm. Gannon, Hartland, Mich., would like the addresses of John A. Sunday and Robert Cummins. who escaped from Andersonville with him Sept. 12, 1864,-J. D. Field, Plymouth, Ind., wants the address of Jos. Batch, Co. G, 29th Ind.

If you decide to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other medicine.

We know of no invention since the production of the sewing machine which lessens woman's labor so much as JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE. Its success proves its utility. Within a few years it has become a necessity in the kitchen and laundry of thousands of families. It is harmless to fabric or hands, and does its work well and quickly. We advise those who do not use Pearline to try it at once. By decreasing the hardest of woman's work, it promotes health and happiness.

She had then 12 apples left. How many had she at Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

METHOD IN FARM WORK.

A little care and forethought, together with proper management, would do much to lighten the labor on the farm. Many farmers make unnecessary slaves of themselves by never having from week's end to week's end, Sundays even included, an hour they can call their own. This seems a strange statement to make in regard to a vocation which is claimed to be the most free and independent in the universe. It ought to be the most independent, and one which would afford a reasonable amount of leisure, and would be, too, if a little method was injected into the every-day management of the farm. And yet, with many people, for want of this method, it is a life of never-ending

Take, for instance, the matter of providing wood for the house. This is generally done in a slip-shod manner and by driblets. The farmer or his hands, on returning from the fields at night, and very frequently on coming in for the midday meal, are disheartened by know that it is an old rule of English grammar | the cry of "Out of wood!" and then the tired man, instead of taking the leisure to which his toil has entitled him, is compelled to start out to look for a fugitive log or a broken rail. Very frequently, too, a rail that is not broken is pressed into service, and not infrequently we see the rails in the vicinity of the house far lower than they should be from this cause.

Now a little system would obviate all this, and prevent a vast amount of ill-humor on the part of the home folks and the farmer as well, to say nothing of the loss of property from the cause recited above. Take a couple of days, for instance, and spend it in the woods, hunting out and cutting up the timber suitable for fuel and getting it together ready for hauling. Then take your team and haul every stick to a convenient point near the house. Then take the necessary time to cut it up in suitable lenghts for stoves and other fires and stack it, under shelter, where it can easily be carried into the house.

Don't think for an instant that you are wasting time by taking a few days for this work, but remember that the household is as important a part of the farm economy as any other, and one to which the head of every home should give the most unremitting attention.

The care of fences is another point that is sorely neglected, and one which causes the dwellers on all farms a vast amount of anxiety and no small amount of unnecessary work. With many people the patching up of fences is taken occasionally for a general and thorough inspection of the fences. A rotten rail should be at once replaced by a new one, and new stakes and riders substituted wherever neces-

If this plan were adopted what an immense amount of annovance would be saved and, what is quite as important, what a great deal of property would be secured from destruction. Many a man lies awake at night and wonders whether the cows have broken down that rotten fence and got in the corn, or whether those pesky hogs are rooting up the potatoes in the garden. In the case of the cows he has the unpleasant knowledge, too, that an unrestricted indulgence in the forbidden corn may be followed by a fatal case of colic, to say nothing of the injury to the crop. Night, too, is not the only time when unsound fences are a source of trouble. What can be more vexatious on a warm Sunday afternoon, when one is either enjoying a nap or a book in some cool nook, than the cry "Hogs in the corn!" Then commences a scene of bustle and confusion. Dogs are called, and then for a wild chase, sometimes for hours, under the burning sun, until the intruders are ejected. Not infrequently one has hardly cooled off from the last run until a similar mishap occurs in some other part of the farm. Under circumstances of this kind life becomes almost a burden, and such things as keeping one's tempor is out of the question; and yet all this could be prevented by the proverbial stitch in time and a proper system of

fence inspection. These illustrations are but two in a score think them sufficient for the purposes of illus-

FARMING A SAFE PURSUIT.

Remember that the farmer who owns his place ought to be one of the most independent men on earth. No house rent to pay, no fuel if the farm is conducted properly. But how few properly appreciate this fact. They say, handle money as a banker, a lawyer or a mechanic does," True; but the banker, the lawyer or the mechanic has to pay it out just as rapidly as it comes into his hands for the very things that the ground produces for the farmer. If as soon as a man draws his weekly or monthly stipend he has to part with it for house rent. fuel, provisions, etc., how can he stand on a better footing than the farmer? We say he does not. The mere fact of handling money or invested in some profitable way.

is not very satisfactory unless it can be saved Then, again, the farm is always a sure living. Financial panies cause trouble and distress among almost all classes but the agricultural. It is true that the farmer feels them, but with nothing like the severity with which they affect others. His business is set on a rock which cannot be shaken by any ordinary business convulsion. Panies shatter bankers, manufacturers and merchants, but the farmer comes

through in good shape. Our advice is, stick to the farm. Improve it as much as possible, and you will be better off in the long run than most who have chosen King of the Universe. God's processes are other vocations.

EDUCATING COLTS. Prof. Gleason, who has gained so much

celebrity as a trainer and tamer of horses, gives who has rather gone astray in the matter of the following excellent advice in regard to handling colts in the American Agriculturist: "The education of the colt should commence when he is very young, and by those only who are themselves educated, or at least have common sense enough to know how. Horses of high mettle are more easily educated than

would like the address of the Sergeant in com-mand of prisoners taken at the battle of Perryville, ceptible to ill training or bad management, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.—Mrs. Susan Turpin, Hitt, Car- and, consequently, may be made good or bad according to the education they receive. But orses of dull spirits are susceptible to bad management, and in them may be found the of First Lieut, William Conklin, of Co. I, 5th N. Y. | most provoking obstinacy and vicious habits of different characters that render them almost worthless. Could the coming generation of horses in this country be kept, from their earliest days of colthood to the age of five years, private of Co. G, 5th Mo. Cav .- Henry Seewald, | wholly in the hands of good and careful managers, there would be a vast difference in the general character of these noble animals. If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage, it will never know that it possesses a power which man cannot control; and if made familiar with strange objects it will not be skittish and nervous. Above all things, a colt should early be taught to stop at the word whoa! He should be made to stand quietly while you are getting in and out of the carriage or wagon to which he is hitched, as the lack of this part of his education subjects the person or persons using him to frequent annoyance, and often serious injury, Vicious habits are easily induced in horses by tickling and plaguing them while in the stable, and under no circumstances should this ever be tolerated. Never beat or use harsh language to a horse in the stable, unless you prefer a vicious to a clever one. A horse is susceptible of taking in a vast amount of knowledge, and his education should be of the nature that will render him the most safe and useful,"

AN INQUIRY. August Petri, Cooperstown, Ill., writes to the Agricultural Editor of THE NATIONAL TRIB-

the same. Our advice to Mr. Petri is to obtain young | cially to illustrate V. 34, we add the following trees, as it will be many years before trees grown from the kernel will be in bearing order. He can at comparatively small expense buy good grafted plants.-ED.]

NOTELETS. - You will never regret a few minutes spent each day in keeping your cows clean. To say | Confessing all my manifold transgression, nothing of the animals' health and comfort, it

is disgraceful to see them moving about with | Praying His Spirit to take full possession, their flanks plastered with dry manure. - Keep a constant eye on your horse's hoofs. A little neglect may cause a lameness which

will seriously delay work. Remember, a stitch in time, etc. - Foot-rot in sheep, distemper in horses and cattle, cough in pigs and a score of other ailments arise from filthy barnyards in Winter

and Spring. Prevention is better than cure in these cases. - J. D. Shedd, of Fairfax, Vt., reports that he owns a sow that has given birth to 53 pigs in three litters within 12 months-13, 20 and

20 respectively. - The exports of genuine butter have fallen from 40,000,000 pounds in 1880 to 21,638,138 pounds in 1885, or nearly one-half, while the exports of butter substitutes have increased from 20,000,000 in 1880 to 39,000,000 in 1885, - Too long pulls on a muddy road often hurt the wind of a horse. When they begin to

- The Massachusetts Plouman says few things costing so little and save so much as paint when applied to farm implements, including wagons and carts. -The man who pastures a meadow in the

breathe heavily it is time to give them a

Spring to save feeding hay, generally saves at the little end of the horn. - A cow should never be allowed to skip a milking, as the retention of so large a volume of milk in the udder will inflame it and injure the quality of the milk and perhaps the udder

- Artificial eyes are now furnished for horses that have lost an optic by accident. A glass eye helps the looks of a horse, even if he can't look through it.

SUNDAY MEDITATION.

Practical Duties Taught by a Study of the International Sunday School Lesson Appointed for Aug. 22. St. John, 13:21-38.

One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above. We still linger in the upper room on Mt. Zion, Jerusalem, with Christ and the 12 Apos-

tles. Our study carries us thousands of miles

away from our homes and takes us back more than 18 centuries. Jesus is having his farewell interview with his Disciples on the evening before his crucifixion. The circumstances are intensely impressive. The Passover supper is nearly ended, and Christ is about to institute as its substitute the Holy Eucharist. Before the supper Judas had had an interview with the Jewish authorities, and made arrangements for Christ's betrayal. Jesus knew this fact. The very presence of the traitor at the table was a reminder. Christ became disturbed in thought, not simply at the prospect of death, but largely in consideration of the base conduct of one of his own Disciples. He must speak, as a vent to his rising feelings. Then he says, "One of you shall betray me." (V. 21.) Which of the 12 can be so vile? In the pause which followed St. Peter nods to St. John and suggests he, being so near Christ and dear to presumed to have been sound at time of enlistment; a work left, like that mentioned above, for odds him, inquire. We remember the Jews had but where the disability was contracted within six and ends of leisure. Now, a day should be adopted the style of reclining at table after the manner of the Greeks, Romans and Persians. St. John reclined next to Christ, and so could easily get his attention. Jesus informs St. John | ending June 30, 1885, contains this clause; the table were unleavened bread and a kind of constment; but such presumption may be resoup, sauce or gravy, made by pouring water on bitter herbs. (Ex., 12: 18.) St. John was or on duty when be gets out of his company to drive given to understand that the Apostle to whom | a team for said company or regiment? 2. Is a man Christ should pass a bit of the bread, having dipped it first in the broth or soup, was the execrable wretch. The host at an Oriental table, as an act of hospitality, at times passed to his guest a piece of bread, in some cases even putting it between the lips of the guest, showing the oneness or commonness of their feelings, and symbolizing their mucual sympathies. We may suppose Christ gave the bit of sopped bread to Judas as indicative of tenderness of heart for him, a beautiful act intended to work on the sympathies of the falling Apostle, and if possible to save him from the rash, cruel performance. The deed was so infamous that only the one guilty should ever be suspected, and hence, in the account, we have the full name of the culprit-Judas Iscariot, the son of Simon. (V. 26.) We are not to suppose that any fate or | ors of the deceased? Answer. 1. If the soldier died force compelled the act of Judas. (V. 27.) He yielded to the temptation of Satan. Money had been offered for the person of Christ, and the covetous, selfish man could not resist the prize. Christ saw his last effort to save Judas was in vain. Who can describe the voice and face of Jesus as he said, "That thou doest, do quickly"? He meant to say : "This is no place for you. The quicker you leave the better. that might be given were it necessary, but we Do not play the hypocrite any longer. Show your colors." The company did not understand what Jesus meant when he told Judas to act quickly. They imagined Christ wanted Judas, as treasurer, to secure some additional provisions for the feast, or else to go on some act of charity. They supposed Christ and to buy, and scarcely any provisions to purchase | Judas had some mutual understanding about the matter. It seems Christ neither told aloud or to any but St. John the name of the Apostle There is no money in farming. I do not | who was to betray him, nor explained the mis-

sion of Judas, as stated darkly in verse 27. Judas left the company. It is believed that just after his departure (V. 30) our Savior instituted the Lord's Supper, and that therefore Judas did not partake of the Holy Eucharist. The great painting of Leonardo de Vinci is inaccurate in including the traitor at the sacramental table of our Lord. And they who, to apologize for the presence now at times, when the Holy Supper is celebrated, of unworthy persons, declare that even when the Eucharist was originated one traitor partook, should revise their statements.

It was shameful that one of the Apostles should prove treacherous. Nevertheless, the Son of Man was to be glorified, and that in a not by easy possession of royal power, but by crucifixion. And the matter of human sal-Hence our Savior's success in saving mankind was a concern of mutual glorification to God and to Christ. The blood of the cross was regal blood, in that it made the victim the grandest wonderful. By his plan the path to glory is gory. To the ambitious, God's route to fame often seems but a highway to extinction and disgrace. E. g., who could think of the crucifixion as a means of glory? And yet, to-day the cross is the symbol of love, the inspiration to heroism, the reminder of salvation, the hope

of the world, the cheer of the dying, the solace to the mourning. How tenderly our Savior addresses his Disciples -" little children "! They were all men of about his own age, and yet he speaks to them as a father. How much reverence they must have had for him to warrant such words! He was going to die, his body to be put in a sep- the Treasury. ulcher, and his soul to go to Paradise. This | sion paid for chronic diarrhea? Answer. There is was the ultimate fate of ail, but not then was | no special rate for that or any other disease. The it to take place. His departure was to be on amount depends upon the degree of disability the next day. They must wait, some for years, and one for 60 to 70 years, before death came to them. They had come to go with him at once is shown to exist. to royalty, but they found he was on the way to ignominy and suffering, and it was good for them they were not obliged to go his way at

About to go away, Christ felt great interest in the future of his Apostles. He knew their happiness and strength and success depended on unity, and that in turn must be based on love. Hence he enforces with all the significance and emphasis of a command the duty of President, it is now a law, and all such claims which mutual forbearance, forgiveness, charity. Love was to be the distinctive work of Christianity. Love was lifted up from the grade it occupied in the law (Lev., 19:18) and made to mean cheerful self-denial in the interest of humanity. In the case of Christ, it demanded even death. With love for each-love in the deep significance of Christianity-love as illustrated in the life and death of Jesus-love which renders service a luxury, forgiveness an ecstasy, patience a pleasure-with such love all mere commandments are supererogatory-love itself becomes the one law. As Christians, we are not to be recognized merely by profession, by Church membership, by peculiar garb and dialect, but specially by love, lovely words and

In his impetuosity, St. Peter was determined to accompany Christ. He did not imagine what UNE that he desires to obtain some peach | route Jesus was to take. Poor man! he did kernels from the peach region in the States of | not realize his weakness. The 18th chapter of Arkansas or Southern Missouri. He would be | St. John verifies Christ's prediction in V. 38, obliged to any comrade who would send him giving account of the three denials. As a comment on the whole lesson, and spe-

> beautiful lines: The feast was spread, the solemn words were spoken; Humbly my soul drew near to meet her Lord, To plead His sacrificial body broken,

His blood for me outpoured. Weeping to cast myself before His throne, And seal me all His own.

On Him I laid each burden I was bearing. The anxious mind of strength so oft bereft, The future dim, the children of my caring. All on His heart I left.

How could I live, my Lord," I cried, "without Thue? How for a single day this pathway trace, and feel no loving arm thrown round about me, No all-sustaining grace?

O show me how to thank Thee, praise Thee, love For these rich gifts bestowed on sinful me; The rainbow hope that spans the sky above me, The promised rest with Thee!"

is if indeed He spoke the answer fitted; Into my prayer the pastor's voice came up: Let any rise if they have been omitted When passed the bread and cup." Sudden, before my inward, open vision,

Millions of faces crowded up to view, Sad eyes that said, "For us is no provision; Give us your Savior, too!" Sorrowful women's faces, hungry, yearning. Wild with despair, or dark with sin and dread, Worn with long weeping for the unreturning,

Hopeless, uncomforted.

Give us," they ery; "your cup of consolation Never to our outstretching hands is passed; We long for the Desire of every Nation, And oh, we die so fast! Does He not love us too, this gracious Master?

'Tis from your hand along we can receive The bounty of His grace; oh, send it faster, That we may take and live!" Master," I said, as from a dream awaking,

Is this the service Thou dost show to m Doest Thou latrust to me Thy bread for breaking To those who cry for Thee? Dear Heart of Love, canst Thou forgive the blind-

That let Thy child sit selfish and at ease by the full table of thy loving kindness, And take no thought for these? As Thou hast loved me, let me love; returning

To these dark souls the grace Thou givest me; and oh, to me impart Pay deathless yearning To draw the lost to Thee! Nor let me cease to spread Thy glad salvation,

Till thou shalt call me to partake above,

Where the redcemed of every tribe and nation Sit at Thy feast of love!" OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Reptles to Questions on a Variety of Interesting

Subjects.

[To Correspondents.-Write questions on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address, and mark it "Correspondents' Column," No attention will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquiries. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordisarily be made within a week, and if in this col-

uma within three weeks. 1 J. M., Richmond, Ind.-Has there ever been, or is there still, a law of the Pension Office requiring a He omits to name the wretch. This causes claimant to prove soundness before entering the general alarm at the table. Who can it be? | service? Answer, It has fer some time been a rule of the Pension Office, in ordinary cases, that if a man served six months after enlistment without a record of being absent on account of sickness, he was months from the time of entering the dence of his condition prior to service was called for. The act of March 3, 1885, making appropriations for payment of pensions for the fiscal year how to detect the guilty one. We may suppose wided, that all applicants for pensions shall be prethis was done confidentially in low tone. On sumed to have had no disability at the time of

> C. R., Venedy, Ill.-1. Is a soldier in active service entitled to pension who is crippled by an accident while on duty as a teamster? Answer, I. The soidier is on duty. 2. Yes, if injured while in line of B. C., Wichita, Kan .- Enlisted for three years in

> 1861, and was discharged 1862, while on paroie.

Have never received bounty for said service. Is

there a law granting bounty for such service? Answer, You are not entitled to any bounty, because you were discharged prior to a service of two years for cause other than wounds. R. F. D., Salem, O.-1. A pensioner died in 1873 (but not from the disability for which he was pensioned,) leaving a minor child. Is said child en'it led to pension, and for what period? 2. A dependent father applied for pension for his son's death, filing ample evidence of his dependence upon said son, but his claim was rejected. Claimant being dead, can the evidence on file be re-examined, and will the Pension Office allow new evidence to be filed to complete the claim in the interest of the creditfrom a disability which originated in the service the child would be entitled to pension; not otherwise. 2. You fail to state why the claim was rejected. This has an important bearing upon the answer to your question. Whenever testimony is illed bearing upon the cause of rejection the claim will be again considered. Whether it is sufficient

to reopen the case or not is a matter we cannot deermine in the absence of any information regard-O. A. K. New Brunswick, N. J .- Can a widow get a certificate of discharge of her late husband from the Adjutant-General, the original discharge having been lost? Answer. No; only the soldier himself can make such application. J. E. C., Beatrice, Neb .- 1. How much time is allowed a soldier having homestead on Government land to get on said land and commence improvements? 2. If a soldier was discharged for disability, is he entitled to the full time he enlisted for to be deducted from the five years required for title to homestead? 3. If a soldier neglected to

present or file at time of entry any evidence of his

service and discharge, can he amend his homestea filing for the purpose of submitting such proofs? Answer, 1. Six months. 2. Yes. 3. Certainly. M. E. B., Portsmouth, Mich.-A soldier makes application for pension in 1883, and gets one-half pension. In making application for increase, i allowed, will he draw pension from the date of second application, or from date of increased disability? Answer, The increase, if allowed, for old disabilibity, can date, under the law, only from the time when he is examined by the Examining Surgeon under the claim for increase. In such claim for increase it cannot go back of that time, and does not even date back to the time of the second application. The claim prior to that time is settled and closed.

W. W. C., Ashland, Neb .- To whom is application made for an appointment to West Point Military Academy, and what age must an applicant for admission be? Answer, Appointments are made by the Secretary of War upon the recommendation of singular way. It was not by earthly grandeur, the Representative in Congress from the District in which the applicant resides. For full information regarding the age, course of study, etc., write vation was a joint act of the Father and Christ, to the Adjutant-General, U. S. A., for a circular containing all the necessary information. J. A. S., Braintree, Vt.-1. If a pensioner dies before the quarterly payment is due, can the pension be drawn up to the time of death? 2. If a dependent mother, who is a pensioner, dies, and her husband puts in a claim as dependent father, what will he have to prove to establish such claim? 3. If a soldier dies having a claim pending, can his widow complete said claim? Answer, 1. The widow or minor children are extitled to the accrued pension.

> The mother proved all that was necessary when she filed her claim. 3. Yes.
> N. W., Columbus, Ill.—1. I joined the United States Navy in 1864; was discharged in 1865, and was promised \$300 bounty, which I never received. Am entitled to it now? 2. Was Fort Fisher, N. C., given to the navy as a prize? Answer. I. Bounty was not paid for culistment in the navy prior to July 1, 1864. 2. No. For any information regarding prize-money, write to the Fourth Auditor of

No other persons are entitled, unless as a claim for

reimbursement. 2. In most cases a simple appli-

eation from him would be all that was necessary.

W. J., New Castle, Pa .- What is the largest penas established by the Examining Surgeon. It may be \$12, or any sum less than \$18, or \$24, \$30, or even \$50, if the degree of disability entitling to such rates Several Subscribers .- In our last issue it was stated

in a reply to above that in settling the claims for

fficers' pay under the act of June 3, 1884, only the

cy proper was allowed. This information was obaimed at the Treasury Department, from an official source, and we were thus misled into making a statement which should be qualified. If the officer was performing the duties of the rank to which he was commissioned he is entitled to the allowances for ratious and servant in addition to the pay proper. The Deficiency Bill having been approved by the have been heretofore allowed will soon be paid, say during the present month and thereafter. W. H. O.N., Fall River, Muss.—t. Made application for increase of pension in 1881, and have heard nothing therefrom. Made a second application issa. If granted, will it be allowed from the first or last fling? 2. Will the Pension Office notify the claimant of the allowance or rejection of his claim? 3. A foreigner resided in this country several years before the h.e war broke out; he then enlisted and served during said war, and was honorably discharged. Is he entitled to full naturalization papers on first application, or has he to wait some years? 4. A veteran was disabled while on duty, and was discharged a few months before the close of the war; was allowed pension from date of discharge. Is he entitled to veteran bounty or to the installment due him at time of discharge? there a town in Illinois, on the B. A. & Q. R. R called Chasteworth, about 60 miles from Chicago?

Answer. I, From neither date if based upon old disability. Under the law it can only draw from date of examination by the Examining Surgeon, which establishes the right to increase, unless th claim is for new disability, in which event it will date from 1881, if the claim is allowed. 2. Yes. 3. Yes: he may be admitted to citizenship at once, upon his simple petition. 4. That depends upon the cause of discharge. If discharged for wounds he would be entitled to the full veteran bounty, not

A. S. F., Londonderry, Vt.-Has the question ever All Fits atopped free by Dr. Kline's Great

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otherwise, 5. No; it may be that you mean Chats-

worth, Livingston Co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria &

been thought of or asked, whether a soldier who served out his three unlistments is more deserving than those who served one or two! Answer. We are not aware that any thoughts or opinions have

been advanced on the subject. G. A. C., Marteille, N. Y .- An officer holding the rank of Captain draws an invalid pension under the arrearage act. He is rated and paid at the respective rates of \$8, \$10, and \$15 per month. Has there been a decision in the Pension Department whereby he is entitled to pay for the whole time, for the incurrence of disability, at the largest, or \$15, rating? Answer. He is rated in accordance with the degree of his disability from time to time. There has been no decision increasing the rates of

pension for the periods mentioned, S. L. M., Fluinfield, Ill. 1 was commissioned as Second Lieutenant Sept. 21, 1862, but there being an error in the spelling of my name the commission was returned for correction. I received the corrected copy, but with date of commission changed to Jan. 25, 1863, with an order on the back to be mustered from Sept. 21, 1862, which order was not obeyed. Under act of June 3, 1884, am I entitled to re-muster and pay from September to January? Answer. You are not entitled to muster for any period prior to the actual date of your comon, which was Jan. 25, 1863. The act of June 3, 1884, does not provide muster prior to the date when the commission was actually signed by the Governor of the State who issued it.

A. J. W., East Waterford, Pa,-Is \$8 per month the highest rating for single hernia, or can a pensioner, whose whole system is affected by it, get a higher rating? Answer, 38 is all that can be allowed an enlisted man for a single, uncomplicated hernia, but in a case where there is an increased disability therefrom the rate may be increased above 38. H. H., Magalloway, N. H .- Was mustered into the

rolunteer service June, 1861, and was discharged for disability in September of the same year, I re-enlisted in the Regular Army in 1862. Does my second enlistment prevent me from drawing bounty for first enlistment? Answer. No. It has no bearing upon the case,

J. B., Pling, Kan.—I enlisted in the service for

three years; was paid \$25 bounty in advance, and at the expiration of a year was discharged for disability contracted in the service. I was paid my onthly wages except \$25, which the Paymester held back, claiming that I was not entitled to bounty. Was this action lawful? Answer. The action of the Paymaster was legal. Under the law the \$25 advance bounty had to be forfeited, because you had not served two years.

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